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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L PITTOCK, Proprietor.

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AS FOLLOWS

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By Overland Telegraph

EASTERN DATES TO APRIL 25

EASTERN STATES

New York News

Mr Cafe closes a letter to the Herald to-day with the following remarks Mr Greeley has declared and explained his position in the Cincinnati platform He has declared that he will not be a candidate for re-election if he does not receive the support of the Democratic party He has declared that he will not be a candidate for re-election if he does not receive the support of the Democratic party He has declared that he will not be a candidate for re-election if he does not receive the support of the Democratic party

Number 8 Wooster street were burned last night Two colored men on the fourth floor were burned to death The rest escaped by leaping safely to a shed below unhurt

A large sectional pontoon building at the ship yard at Brooklyn for the Japanese Government

WASHINGTON CITY

Miscellaneous News

WASHINGTON April 28—The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been directed to buy two million dollars in bonds on Wednesday and sell two million of gold each Thursday in May

BY ATLANTIC CABLE

London Dispatches

LONDON April 28—The Herald says the reply of Prim to Granville's note of the 20th of March reached Madrid to-day and will be handed to Granville on Monday or Tuesday The letter is informed that it is a lengthy document very amicable in tone but the position of the American Government on the question of damages is maintained

Sebenck entertained Mrs Nellie Grant with a party yesterday

From Constantinople

CONSTANTINOPLE April 28—Julia Brown interpreter of the American Legation died to day of disease of the heart

From Berlin

BERLIN April 12—The laborers at the new mint have joined the carpenters in a strike The demands out of employment They are united in the appeal for support by the association

From Madrid

MADRID April —Catalonia has been declared in state of siege The Carlists are entrenched in the mountainous districts of Navarre They have a military force to meet them

There is an insurrectionary movement in Seville but it is reported to be subsiding

The Liberals will support Zorrilla in the Cortes provided he will be expected to fulfill all the promises made by the Government to the Liberals

The Republicans will be expected to fulfill all the promises made by the Government to the Liberals

CALIFORNIA

From San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO April 29—The Eureka Turnverein hall will sell at auction to-day

The Central Pacific Railroad from Sacramento to Colfax will be completed by the 1st of May

The Sacramento Union says that Governor Haight has been appointed Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition

The Democratic State Central Committee has called a convention to meet in Sacramento on the 15th of May to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING APRIL

Grover's speeches

An impartial review of Governor Grover's several speeches dealing with the Chinese question would be a curiosity in political literature. It would show the same man talking out of both sides of his mouth, and contradicting himself in almost every sentence. It would show a man who has changed his opinions to suit the exigencies of the political campaign, and who has changed them so often that he has lost track of what he has said on the subject. It would show a man who has descended from the dignity of the office of Governor to the vulgarity of the stump speaker. It would show a man who has appealed to the basest passions of the lowest class of voters in order to secure their votes. It would show a man who has descended from the dignity of the office of Governor to the vulgarity of the stump speaker. It would show a man who has appealed to the basest passions of the lowest class of voters in order to secure their votes.

Chinese immigration. He harangued by the hour on the evils of Chinese labor, and of the cheapness of Chinese food, and of nothing else. Our laboring classes would be reduced to the necessity of competing with the Chinese for a mess of rice. This leprous blot must be kept back from our shores. This was the one great issue. All other questions were of no moment. And in his address to the Legislature the Governor followed up the line of his stump speeches. He devoted five pages to the Chinese question to one page on all other subjects—an intolerable deal of sack to one poor pennyworth of bread.

And now the Governor is on his travels again. By his present course he seems to be anxious to let people know how insincere he was when he last appeared before them. The phrases of the so called "Chinese question" have no changed at all since he spoke last. There is still the same danger that the country will be overrun with Chinese that existed then, and no more. But Grover now says not one word on the subject on which he was so voluble when he spoke last. He has forgotten the Chinaman. He has no apprehensions lest the noble white labor of the country may be worsted in an unequal encounter. He leaves the white laborer to his fate. Withdrawing his support he abandons white labor to Chinese competition and sheds no tears over the situation. But a short time ago pinafore words interwoven with sighs found their way out of his mouth and he spoke with bitterness of the unfeeling nature of Radicalism, which gave the white man no sympathy in his frightful competition with the "rice-eating hordes of Asia." Grover, the demagogue, was then seeking an election.

That these harangues were loaded with the shams and absurdities of a demagogue all sensible people knew. We told Mr. Grover that this was their real character and that there was nothing whatever in the great issue which he was trying to present. And now Governor Grover by abandoning it admits that our criticism was right and confesses that he was simply playing the part of a demagogue, as a temporary expedient and for a temporary purpose.

But it is not to be supposed that he has reformed altogether. He has not quit his favorite field of shams and humbugs. He is still laboring in it. The form, not the substance, is changed. His speeches are the same old material, wrought into a new style of shoddy cloth. Demagogy has quit the Chinaman only to go into congenial business in a different direction. Governor Grover now talks by the hour on such subjects as the *Herald* was discussing in its leading articles two or three weeks ago, but which even that paper has become ashamed of and abandoned. He talks of railroads, locks and monopolies that he says it was a good thing to give away (needlessly) seventy-five thousand dollars because a Democratic Legislature gave it, and it will never do to question anything which such a Legislature may do and which such an Executive as himself may approve, is of opinion that it is all right for the State to furnish the money to build the locks and then pay the company for passing freight through, and is convinced that the Legislature must regulate the rates of transportation on the railroads even though the Constitution and laws are expressly against it. And here is where he tries to persuade the people that the great issues" are

These changeful devices, fabricated for the emergencies of successive campaigns, are simply the shifts and clap-traps of a party which is as scarce of principles as Falstaff's company was of shirts, and which accepts as the "vital issue of a canvass any humbug proposition that chance throws to the surface of politics. Governor Grover is the same demagogue now that he was in the last campaign when he was harping on the Chinaman and uttering expressions of lachrymose grief over the sad condition of the laboring white man.

'Indirect' Damages Again

Dr. Woolsey, ex-President of Yale College, and a recognized authority on international law, publishes an article in the New York *Independent* on the proper construction of the Washington Treaty, in which he takes strong ground against the doctrine of indirect or consequential damages. He considers the doctrine untenable, and is of opinion that it cannot be established by any fair construction of the treaty. On the other hand it appears that many whose authority is entitled to respect deem the doctrine of indirect damages sound and tenable and it is declared that Bismarck, among others, holds this opinion. How far the doctrine is to extend in this case does not appear to be precisely defined. Though we have not yet received the full text of the American case and counter case. Doubtless very many will agree that the money spent by the United States in hunting down the Anglo-rebel cruisers should be refunded, and indemnity secured to some extent for enhanced rates of insurance and the transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag. But as President Woolsey says, any such indefinite claim as that for damages resulting from prolongation of the war or for the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion would be out of the question and no one need expect Great Britain to accede to it. The whole subject is still in a nebulous state and a good deal of diplomatic writing will yet be required to clear it of its redundancies and probabilities. What we want, as Dr. Woolsey well says, is a settlement of the principles involved. The money is nothing. No one has ever expected that much would come into the national treasury from this source.

Gen. John A. Dix and a large number of other influential persons whose names were used at the anti-Grant meeting at New York as if the gentlemen to whom they belonged supported the movement distinctly repudiate all connection with it. Many of these gentlemen were named as Vice Presidents of the meeting. They were not present and disclaim all sympathy with it.

The New York *Tribune* which of late has had many good words for anything or anybody connected with the National Administration, nevertheless speaks of Judge Williams as the President's "very competent and clear-headed Attorney General."

A Veteran

[illegible] Harris, of Marion county, a man named Thomas Harris, a brother of Israel Harris who has been so singularly and unfortunately hurt. He is a native of Germany and was [illegible] Attorney-General of the United States under the Emperor Napoleon. He has resided in the United States [illegible] on the Mississippi [illegible] terrible fire in which he lost [illegible] on the Mississippi [illegible] of which he was [illegible] Harris is said to be a [illegible] and a [illegible] Harris is [illegible] Harris is [illegible] Harris is

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING APRIL

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Protection is True Economy.

[From the Pittsburg Gazette.

There is no assertion more frequently or more confidently made by the opponents of the policy of protection than that every cent of duty assessed upon any foreign commodity adds a cent to the price which the American consumer has to pay for it. In their arguments this is assumed as axiomatic, a thing not to be disputed.

On articles which are not and can not be grown or made in this country such as tea, coffee and all exclusively tropical productions, the duty assessed does add just so much to the price, but on all articles on the production of which American labor and skill are brought into direct competition with the skill and labor of foreign artisans and manufacturers the rule does not hold. In that case the foreigner is obliged to come down in his prices until he is able to meet his American competitor in the American markets. In other words he is obliged to pay the duty out of his profits. He meets it, and not the American consumer.

In most manufactures, such as iron, steel, woven fabrics, &c., the manufacturers of Europe would to this day have had very little American competition to meet, had not the Government thrown the shield of protection over our infant manufactures, by the imposition of customs designed to afford that protection. In this policy our Government followed the example of Great Britain in a measure; although with us it has been fitfully and variably adhered to, while England held to it through a period of one hundred and sixty-nine years. At first the duties on many things were absolutely prohibitory; and under this strong, unvarying governmental protection the immense system of British manufactures grew up, gaining year by year more and more mechanical perfection, more and more capital, and meeting no competition but what grew up at home, which was wholesome, as it stimulated ingenuity and called forth the utmost skill of the most gifted minds. During all this time prices were running down through the mere force of home competition, until at length—about thirty years ago—Great Britain was able to cast aside her protective policy and challenge the world to free trade.

Great Britain is ready for free trade, we are not yet. Very likely this country may be ready after a while. It will not take as long to build up a grand manufacturing system here as it required in England; and home competition, together with more abundant capital, will, by and by, render protection by tariffs unnecessary; and then prices will be lower than we have ever know them.

But to show the fallacy of the notion that high tariffs lead inevitably to high prices, we shall mention a single fact. While the tariff on steel was at its lowest rates, to wit: twelve per cent. ad valorem, which on the custom house valuation amounted to less than one cent and a quarter per pound, one of the English steel manufacturers, largely engaged in that branch of business in Sheffield, sent out to this country over four hundred tons of the larger sized circular saw plates, for which he charged and received from our saw manufacturers, and which our lumbermen ultimately paid, an average price equal to forty-eight cents per pound. When Congress fixed a tariff of three and a half cents per pound upon the same kind of saw plates, capitalists were induced to embark in the manufacture of steel on a large scale in this country. The result was that the competition brought about carried the price of these large saw plates down to twenty cents per pound.

Now, according to the doctrines of the free traders, the imposition of a duty of 3½ instead of 1¼ cents per pound ought to have raised the price of saws at least two cents per pound, or to fifty cents instead of forty-eight, which was the free trade price. We know that men in trade are apt to take all they can get; and hence that English manufacturer put into his pocket a profit of something like thirty cents per pound as long as he met with no American competition. And very likely the American manufacturers of big cast steel circular saw plates would have been well pleased to have got fifty cents per pound for them; but we see that competition among themselves would not permit such exorbitant profits to be made. In this single instance we have an example of the potency of home competition.

Now here was an English house sending to this country over 400 tons of saw plates, upon which it charged our consumers a profit of $560 per ton beyond what they can now be purchased for, both there and here, making in the aggregate $224,000 per annum, and paid into our national treasury, in duty, just $1,000, or 25 per ton. Now, under the American competition which that tariff created, that house is obliged to pay $70 per ton into our national treasury, if it sells saw plates here at all; and, in addition to this, those of our people who have to pay for these plates save $560 per ton upon them, $224,000 in all upon that single article.

Had it not been for that duty of 3½ cents per pound upon cast steel, that great branch of domestic industry could not have been established here at all; and our people would have been still paying to manufacturers abroad such profits as those above mentioned. The single fact we have mentioned illustrates as no more theoretical figuring can, the value of domestic competition, and is proof positive that a protective tariff does not enhance prices, but the contrary, and that protective duties are not paid by the consumers but the foreign producers of the articles taxed. And because this is so, foreign manufacturers pay—and can afford to pay—large sums for the dissemination of free trade doctrines among our people, and perhaps to subsidize presses.

We have selected one single fact, which covers the whole ground, and which explodes the huge bubbles of delusive generalities put forth by the advocates of free trade. Let the student of these questions never lose sight of the difference between the effect of custom duties upon articles which we can not produce.

Congressional Repartee.

[From the Ohio State Journal.

Ben Butler is no fool, if he does have a cock-eye. He has kept reasonably quiet during the present session of Congress, and we may look for him to let on steam before a great while, in consequence of his singular serenity so far.

Benjamin puts in a good shot occasionally. The other day Beck, of Kentucky, was on the floor, talking on the army appropriation bill, and making an ass of himself, as he has always done since he told the country a while back, when answering Brownlow, that "no man should strike him (Beck) and live," and that his "children are the great grand-children of George Washington's brother," etc., ad nauseam.

On this occasion Beck took occasion to say that he rather suspected that Butler had been induced for money to remain loyal to his country during the late war. He didn't know what had kept him loyal, but rather thought it was money. Then up spake Bejamin: "I will tell the gentleman what it cost to make me loyal—it was the first gun fired on the American flag at Fort Sumter. Then, without counting the cost, I took the field. I wish that I had met the gentleman from Kentucky there, side by side with me, or—I would have been equally well pleased if he had been on the other side!"

The valiant Beck resumed his seat.

In the course of the same debate General John Coburn of Indianapolis administered a scathing rebuke to Whitthorne of Tennessee. Coburn is a natty, soldierly little fellow, a blonde as to complexion and beard, but, in manner and general appearance otherwise, a type of General Wolcott. Whitthorne was a Colonel in the rebel army, and is a pretty good fellow, but don't know when to keep still. When the debate had progressed somewhat Whitthorne pulled off his shirt collar, loosened his collar-band, opened his pores that his perspiration might not be impeded, and sailed in. He roared over the large amount of the Army Appropriation bill—then he wept over it, and then he raved over it—all in the most patriotic manner possible. To which General Coburn quietly replied that he would as soon expect to hear an incendiary who had burned his house lecture him upon his expenditure in rebuilding, or to have a man who had tried to assassinate him reprove him because of the amount of doctor's bills, as to hear from the gentleman from Tennessee a lecture upon the extravagance of the Government in this connection. Whereupon the gentle Whitthorne sat down.

Now, in the good old times, you know, when gentlemen ran this thing, the fiery Southron being thus addressed by a Yankee would have rent his garments, sent a challenge by his friends, and had Butler and Coburn out at Bladensburg by daybreak next day for the purpose of fighting a duel, as all high-toned gentlemen did in those times which we all lament so much. But the Yankee having formed a disagreeable habit of honoring such challenges promptly and unexpectedly, the fiery Southron is fain to curb his too impetuous valor, you observe.

MAZZINI DOES NOT BE PERISHED.—Mazzini, eccentric in life, is the same in death, for his body has been turned over to a learned professor, who guarantees to petrify it perfectly in eight months. "Professor Mornin," says the Paris *Liberte*, "whom we have personally known, and whose science equals his modesty, enjoys a great reputation in this department. He possesses a museum of bodies, which we have often visited and examined with wonder and delight. Certain mummifying preparations give to the body the strange property of assuming all the appearances of sleep, after being in water some hours. Others give to the body a hardness of stone, and enable them to resist humidity and changes of weather. We recall the head of a cure of Dr. Mornin, composed of a human eye, perfectly preserved, and of a hardness resembling crystal or coralline, also many heads petrified, which, after thirty years, look as natural as life. The body of Mazzini, in the hands of this skillful operator, will escape dissolution, and preserve the sublime expression of the last moment." If everybody could be thus preserved, the earth would soon be full—nay, encumbered with the dead—and then what would the living do for room?

A PUZZLE.—Many have endeavored to solve the following puzzle, but have found it quite difficult. It is easy enough, however, when it is explained. The possessive case does the work. A princess found a prophet in the rushes by the water, whom she hoped to call her darling son. If Moses had been the son of Pharaoh's daughter, then he would have been the daughter of Pharaoh's son.

WEATHER REPORT.

APRIL 29, 1872.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce.

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Relative Humidity.	State of Weather.
			4:52 A. M.					
Portland	30.20	4:06	48	+20	Calm	1	91	Cloudy
San Diego	30.12	....	58	....	N. E.	Light	62	Clear
S. Francisco	30.25	4:06	47	....	Calm	....	89	Fair
			1:52 P. M.					
Portland	30.12	+ 12	51	+1	S.	Gentle	65	Cloudy
San Diego	30.10	— .04	63	....	N. W.	Brisk	56	Clear
S. Francisco	30.20	+ .02	56	+1	W.	Brisk	64	Clear
			8:52 P. M.					
Portland	30.26	+ .04	49	+2	S. W.	Gentle	85	Cloudy
San Diego	30.08	— .06	56	....	Calm	....	84	Clear
S. Francisco	30.27	— .01	54	+4	W.	Fresh	67	Clear

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Rainfall since last report, 0.12.

Samaritan Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Hassalo Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Harmony Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communications on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month. By order of the W. M.

G. A. R.—Baker Post No. 1.—Regular meeting every Saturday evening at Nonpareil Hall, corner First and Madison sts. All comrades in good standing invited to attend. By order of POST COMMANDER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 29, 1872.

Gold in New York, 111¼.

Portland legal tender rates, 90c buying and 91c selling.

The *H. W. Almy* will be ready to sail to-morrow with a full cargo.

The *Falkinburg* will not complete discharging cargo before Wednesday. She will load with lumber at some point down the river.

Bark *Wehfoot* and brig *Orient* are discharging at railroad wharf.

The *Telfair* will sail on Wednesday and the *California* on Thursday, both for the North.

Bark *Melancton* is discharging the locomotive Yamhill at the West Side depot.

In the produce market there are few transactions to note, and prices of all descriptions are unchanged.

The *Ajax* from San Francisco may be looked for by Wednesday morning.

The *Jules L. Stephens* having been entirely rebuilt, will sail for this port on Saturday next from San Francisco. She is now pronounced by experts who have examined her to be the staunchest vessel afloat.

An important movement is on foot in San Francisco looking to the renewal of shipments of Flour by rail and steamer to New York. Best brands in New York now command $10 50 per barrel. Freight is about $2 50 per barrel, which would leave a fair margin. It is understood that considerable invoices of the best Oregon brands would be sent forward.

San Francisco papers of April 24th say that the managers of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are understood to be making efforts to control the Pacific mail steamers, both on the line to China and to New York. In other words, that a combination has been entered into to increase fares and freights. That some arrangement of this kind has been made, is believed in New York as well as San Francisco, and that discriminations are conceded on freight in favor of each company, appears quite as certain.

The gross earnings of the principal railroads of the United States for March amounted to $5,524,000, an increase of $715,000 over the same month last year, while for the first three months of the year the amount was $14,374,000, a gain of $2,159,000 as against the same time last year.

We have news by mail of the new tariff bill which has been finished by the House Committee of Ways and Means. The amount by which the tariff will be reduced, on the basis of last year's receipts, will be as follows:

Tea	$2,348,339
Coal	322,881
Leather	629,254
Coffee	2,949,392
Salt	615,525
Iron and manufacturers of	3,186,235
Steel and manufacturers of	748,539
Wool	559,823
Woolen manufactures	4,768,988
Woolen carpets	197,172
Cotton manufactures	788,724
Copper and manufacturers of	30,811
Chemicals, drugs, &c	684,962
Cork, manufactured	98,916
Lumber	761,601
All other articles	212
Free list	1,564,067
Total	$18,952,438
Tobacco	6,750,000
Gas	2,573,124
Bank checks	250,000
Matches	2,250,000
Agreement stamps, estimated	100,000
	$12,893,561
Grand total	$31,592,123

Estimated reduction on duty received in 1871:

Tea	$3,126,116
Coffee	6,750,480

In addition to these reductions the Committee has endeavored to throw safeguards around the Administration of our Custom Houses, and has greatly simplified the laws pertaining to the internal revenue. It has consolidated into an equivalent tax of sixty-five cents nearly all of the several taxes upon whisky. It has removed many of the annoying and restrictive provisions of the existing law, obstructing the business of the distiller and harrassing the commerce in that article. It has provided instead of sixteen cents for smoking tobacco and thirty-two cents for chewing tobacco, a uniform tax of twenty cents per pound upon all kinds of tobacco, and has at the same time provided a safe method for exporting tobacco as well as spirits directly from the manufactory without the cumbersome forms and unsatisfactory drawbacks of the existing law, and it has been its endeavor, while reducing taxation, to make more efficient, and if possible, at the same time, less burdensome and annoying, the laws that shall enforce the duties and taxes which remain.

Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Flour—Best brands of city extra, $6 25@6 37½.

Wheat—600 sks fair, $1 85; for choice, $2 05 is asked.

Oats—Small sales within range of $1 55@1 75.

Hay—$——lot of fair tame cut sold at 15@.

Potatoes—Humboldt quoted at 70@80c.

Dairy Products—The New York *Shipping List* of April 20, reports the arrival of two car loads California butter which met with ready sale at 40c. The price here is 25c for a good article and 27½@——for fancy dairy.

Daily Receipts of Produce.

Per O. & C. R. R.—1,187 lbs eggs; 1,511 lbs chickens; 418 lbs butter; 25,467 lbs dried apples; 1 car stock; 3 cars flour; 180 lbs currants; 1,000 lbs dry hides, Leather, 428 lbs; 40 sks; 6,895 lbs sundries.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL—Quotable in bbls firm at $2 15 ₱ gal; 10 casks, $2 20@2 25.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Quotable for standard sizes, 17@17½c ₱ lb per quality and quantity. Flour sacks, 11½c. Burlap, per yard, 14@15c.

BRIMSTONE—MATERIAL—Local demand dull at prices ranging for rough, 2½@3; refined, $2@4 dressed, $3@3½; flowers, $2½@2½; lath, $3; per M, shingles, $2 50. Eastern brimstone, 17@2 cents less.

BROOMS—Quotable at $3@3 50.

CANNED GOODS—Quotable: Tomatoes, $2@2 50; Jams, $2 75@3; Lobsters, Los Angeles Honey, $4 50; Strawberries, $4; Raspberries, $4 75; Blackberries, $4 75; Pears, $4; Peaches, $4; Green Gages, $3 75@4; Greenlings, $4; Salmon, $2 50@3; Mackerel, $2 50; Green Peas, $3 50; Corn, $3; Beans, $3; Pickles, $3; Clams, $3; Green Corn, $3; Quinces, $3; Oysters, $3; Mixed Vegetables, $3; Plums, $3.

CEMENT, &c.—Now ready, $3; Asiatic, $4; Calcined Plaster, $5 per bbl; Plaster, $2 50; Santa Cruz Lime, $4 75; San Juan Lime, $2 75.

COFFEE—Market is ill sustained at the following quotations: Rio, prime, 21c; fair, 20c; ordinary, 19c; Java and Costa Rica, 25@27c; Manilla, 23@24c; Mocha, 28@30c; Java, 27½c; Chantrue, 28c; Phenix, 25c; Costa Rica, 20@22c.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, bbls, 5c; Borax, 60@62c; Blue Vitriol, 12½@13c; Potash Orris, 18c; Soda, 5@6c; $2 25; Rosin, ₱ bbl, $15; Saltpetre, 14@15c; Sulphur, $8.

DRY GOODS—Standard drills, 15@16c; Heavy sheetings, light, 11½c; medium, 12½c; standard, 13@13½c; heavy sheeting, 14@15c; bleached sheetings, 16@17c; do, 4-4, 12½@13c. Cotton flannels, 16@18c; do, heavy, 22@25c; Denims, 15@16c; Hickory stripes, 14@22½c; Standard prints, 11c; seconds, 9c; Ticks, 18@20c. Ginghams, 20@25c. Tickings, 14½@20c; do, 4-4, 20@25c. Sour duck, 24c. Table linens, bleached, brown, 25@65c; damask bleached, 50@81. Diaper linen, 30@37½c. Sacks, seamless, 35@40c. Alpaca, black, 22@25c. Waterproof, $1 10@1 25. Crash, 10@15c. Oznaburgs—Dorsetts, 16@20c; Scotch, 22@30c. Lawns, 16@27. Percales, 25@30.

FRUITS (dried) AND PRESERVES—Apples, 6@6½c; packed, 7@8c; Peaches, 12½@13c; Hungarian Prunes, 4c; Plums, pitless, 20@22c; Raisins, new crop, in bxs, $1@4 25; bf do, $5 50; quarter $3; eighth boxes, $2; Zante Currants, 14c; Oregon do 10@12c; Citron, 55@60c.

FISH—Cod, Pa 16c, 3@3½c; Eastern, 12½c; Mackerel, No. 1, ½ bf bbl, $15, do No 2, $14 00, do kits, No. 1, $5 50; do No. 2, $4 75; Salmon, pickled extra pounds, bf bbl, $8@9; bbls, $16@18; common brands, bf bbls, $4 50@4 75; bbls, $6 50@7 50. Canned spiced, fresh, 2-lb cans, $3 50 per doz; 1-lb, $2 50. Sardines, qrs, $3 25; bfs, $5.

LIQUORS—Market quotable for Bourbon whisky $2 25@3 00; Rye do, $2 50@4; Domes do, $1 75@2; Brandy—French brands, $4@12; American mixed, $2@4; Cognac, $1 60@2. Gin—Holland, $3 50@5; Old Tom, $2@3 50. Rum—Penn, $3 50@5; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4 50; New England, $2@2 50.

METALS—Market for jobbing lots for Iron—Scotch and English pig reported in San Francisco, $70; refined bar, ₱ lb, 6½c; sheet 14 to 20, 10c; do 24 to 27, 10½c. Copper—Sheathing, ₱ lb, 42c; do Yellow, 40c; do bronzed Uncut, 47½c; do old, 36c. Tin plates—Plates charcoal, IX per box, $18; do IC clear, $15. Roofing Plates, $17. Banca Tin slabs ₱ lb, 30c. Steel—English cast steel ₱ lb, 18c. Lead—Pig ₱ lb, 10@12c. Sheet 6½c; Pipe 14, Bar 12@13½c. Zinc—Sheets ₱ lb 15c. Babbit metal, 30@40. Quicksilver, 95c cash. Copper and Brass is marked 1@2c per cent above.

NAILS—Quotable 10 to 40d per keg, $7; 8d 25c per keg advance; 6d, $8; per keg advance; 4d and 5d, 75c per keg advance; cut spikes, 50c per keg advance on the price of 10d; fence, 50c per keg advance on same size of common nails; flushing and bradheads, 50c per keg advance on same size of common nails; box nails 50c per keg advance on same size common nails.

NUTS—Almonds, 25@30c; Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 20c; Hickory, 20c; Peanut, 10c; Pecan, 28c; Walnuts, 15c.

OILS—We quote our market in jobbing lots for Devoe's, 45@48c; Downer's, 62½@65c; Gas light, 42½@45c; China Nut, 62½@67c; Lard, in cans, extra, $1 25. No 1, $1 10; in barrels, extra, $1 10; No 1, $1; Castor, $1 75@1 80; Machine, 55c@$1 10; Linseed, $1 10 for Salem.

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—We quote agents' rates as follows (the first figure per lb is for less). Flannels (Family) A, 81c; B, $1 03; C, $1 50; E, $1 40; F, $0 75; G, $8; other descriptions 4 pt Grey, 56@—; 2½ 3 pt 37½; 2½ 3 pt black border Grey, $5 75@6; 4 pt Vicuna, $10 75@11; 3 pt, $8 50@9 75; 4 pt scarlet, $12 50@12 75; 3 pt $9 50@9 75; 4 pt Gren, $12 50@13 50; 3 pt $8@8 25; 4 pt Blue, $10 25@10 50; 3 pt, $8@8 25; No 2 Indian, $9@9 25. Horse blanketing for 10 Oneon (first figures for regular and last for extra sheep) Grey Overalls, $2@2 25 ₱ doz. Grey Underclothing, $19 50@25; White Underclothing, $2@2 25 50; Scarlet Underclothing, $24 50@28 50; Fancy Cassimere Overshirts, extra size, $35 ₱ doz; Fancy Check Overshirts, $2@2 75. Flannels, per yard, blue mixed twilled, 75@85c; Scarlet, 90@70c; White, 55@65; Fancy Plaid, (6 plain colored, 45@55c; plain checked, 57½c. Heavy Cassin, per yard; plain, $2 50; fancy, $2 75. Cloths, per yard; Half Union, $1 25; Cassimeres, $1 25@1 87½; Beaskin, $1 25@1 87½; Tweed, $1 10@1 25; Yarns, $1 50@2.

PAINTS—We quote marked to jobbing lots for Averill's chemical per gal, $2 75; Atlantic, 13½@14; Bartlett, 11@12; North Niver, 11; Greenback, 10½; French zinc white, 16; Devoe's zinc white, 12; Lamphouck, Eddy's, 50@60; Germantown, 45@50; ordinary, 25@30; Venetian red, 6@8; Havre Ochre, 5@7; red lead, 12½@13; Litharge, 13@14, fire proof, 50@60 cents.

PIOP—In jobbing lots, No. 1, 9½c; No. 2, 8@8½c.

Table, 18@19c.

ROPE—Market firm at 20c ₱ lb in jobbing lots.

SALT—Ground Rock, $15@18 ₱ ton; Carmen Island, $20@22½; Liverpool coarse, $25, fine, $30@35 50.

SALERATUS—Barton's, 8½@9c; Dennelly's, 8½@9c; Babbitt's, 10½@11c.

SPICES—Pepper and Allspice, in grain 25c; Cinnamon 45@50; Cloves, 22@30c; Nutmegs, $1 20@1 25. Spices in glass: Pepper, Ginger and Allspice, $1 50 ₱ doz; Cinnamon, $2; Mustard $1 75.

SUGARS—The market is very firm for Island at 8½@11½c; Refining and Golden C. in bbls, 11½@11½c; ½ bf bbls ½c higher; Crushed, 14c in bbls; ½ bf bbls 14½c; Powdered 13½@14½c.

SOAP—Quotable firm for A. Irving & Co's in jobbing lots at 7@7½c.

SYRUP—A fair demand exists at prices ranging from, in kegs, 87½@90c; bf bbls, 85c; bbls, 82½c.

STARCH—The agents' rates, with the usual discount off to the trade are for Pearl, 9½c; pure, 12-lb boxes 10½c; 1-lb papers, 11½c; silver gloss, 5-lb boxes, 12½c; 1-lb papers, 13c; corn, 7-lb papers, 13c.

TEAS—Stocks on hand good, with demand dull at the following ranges: young hyson, $1@1 40 per lb; black, 80c@$1 per lb; Japan, in papers, 65@75c per lb; in covered box, 75c to 90c.

TURPENTINE—Quotable at $1 25 ₱ gal.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill, $2 50@2 75; Rumford's, $2 25@2 50; Jones' $2 50@2 75, Donnelly's, $2@2 50.

Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are held by our Retail Dealers:

GREEN FRUITS	
Apples, per bx	75@1 00
Pears, per bx	1 00@1 50
Oranges, per doz	50@75
Limes, per doz	50
Cocoanuts, each	12½
Cranberries, per lb	None
Lemons, per doz	50@75
Grapes, per lb	None

DRIED FRUIT.	₱ lb.
Figs, Cal	20
Figs, Asia Min, new	30@37½
Figs, " old	20@25
Apples	10
Prunes, prime	25@22½
Prunes, fair & French	20@25
Pears	8@10

GROCERIES.	₱ lb.
Coffee, ground	30@37½
do green C. R	25@25
do " Mex	22@25
do " Java	28@30
Sugar, crushed	16
do powdered	16
do granulated	15
do Yellow	14
do Island No 1	13@14
do " No 2	12@13
Milk, condensed	50
Candles, adamantine	20@25
do Paraffine	33@35
do Sperm	62
Oil, Kerosene ₱ gal	60@62
Syrup, Golden, ₱ gal	1 00
Tea—	₱ lb.
Gunpowder	1 25@1 50
Imperial	1 12½@1 75
Young Hyson	1 25@1 75
Hyson	1 00@1 25
Eng. Breakfast	1 00@1 50
Japan	75@1 25

PROVISIONS, ETC.	₱ lb.
Butter—	
Fancy Dairy	40@50
Good	35@37½
Ordinary	25@30
Cooking	20
Cheese, California	20
do Eastern	22
do Oregon	None
Hams, country	20
do city	20@22
do Sugar-cured	20@25
Shoulders	14@15
Bacon, Clear Sides	15@16
do Breakfast	16@17
Lard—	
Pure Leaf, in tins	16@18
Quail in tins	15
In bulk	13
Honey, Yellow Comb	25
do White	37
Eggs, per doz	30

BREADSTUFFS.	₱ sack
Flour—	
Fancy brands	8 50@9 00
Choice "	8 00@8 50
Common "	7 50@7 87
Graham, extra	7 00
Corn meal, Cal	4 00
do Oregon	4 00

POULTRY.	₱ pair
Hens, grown	$1 25
Roosters, "	1 25
Ducks, tame	1 50
Geese, "	1 00
Turkeys	5 00

San Francisco Stock Market.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.

Alpha	34½
Alta	1 25
Belcher	1 60
Bellevue	10
Bowery	13½
Buckeye	20
Caledonia	1 37½
Chariot	20
Challar	27½
Creole	33½
Consolidated Virginia	5 18½
Curry	6½
Daney	6½
Kimarx	19½
Mexican	1 14
Eureka	16½
Eureka consolidated	33½
Excelsior	1 00
Exchequer	90
Flag	16½
Hunt	2½
Imperial	4 70
Independent	4
Jacket	50
Justice	1½
Justice	4½
Kentuck	4½
Rankeebokee	11
Mahogany	42
Mt. Jefferson	9
Nevada	46
Norcross	1 21
Ophir	12 50
Overman	2 45
Phoenix	7½
Poche	4
Point	13 15½
Savage	6 15
Seg. Belcher	2 60
Spring Valley W. Co	60
South Chaript	9
Sweet	6
Valley	19
Virtue	10

Retail Market.

CANNED GOODS

Oysters, 2 lb cans	2 75@3 00	
do 1 lb cans	2 50@3 00	
Lobsters, 2 lb cans	3 75@4 50	
do 1 lb cans	2 50@3 00	
Sardines, quarters	4 00@4 50	
do halves	7 00@8 00	
Clams	2 25@4 00	
Green corn	2 00@2 75	
" Peas	2 00@2 75	
" Beans	2 00@2 50	
Tomatoes	2 00@2 50	
Peaches, 2 lb cans	4 00@4 50	
Pine apples	2 00@4 00	
Strawberries	4 00@5 00	
Blackberries	3 75@4 75	
Apricots, 2 lb cans	2 50@4 50	
Jellies, in tins	6 00@7 50	
Jams, in tins	4 50@6 00	

MEATS	₱ lb.
Beef	10@12
do choice cuts	15@25
Mutton	12@15
do choice cuts	20
Veal	15@20
Pork	15
do choice cuts	20

VEGETABLES.	₱ lb.
Cabbage	4@5
Beets	4
Onions	4
Carrots	4
Turnips	4
Garlic	12
Parsnips	4
Potatoes, ₱ bush	75@1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	1 25@1 50
Cauliflower ₱ doz	2 50@3 00

NUTS.	₱ lb.
Almonds	40@50
Walnuts	15@20
Brazil	25@30
Filberts	20@25
Peanuts	15@20
Pecans	30@35
Chestnuts	25@30
Hickory	25

GAME.	₱ pair
Ducks	62½@75
Geese	1 50
Swan	2 00
Grouse	75
Pheasants	75
Venison, ₱ lb	10@12

FISH.	₱ lb.
Pacific Cod	8@12
Sturgeon	5
Salmon trout	8@10
Dressed Cod	20
Mackerel, ₱ kit	2 50@3 00
Fresh Oysters ₱ 100	75

Political.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Congress,

J. G. WILSON, of Linn.

For Prosecuting Attorneys,

[illegible] H. CHANDLER, of Multnomah.

[illegible] H. HOLMES, of Clackamas.

For Presidential Electors,

W. [illegible] TAKE [illegible] of Yamhill.

[illegible] of Marion.

A. [illegible] WHALLON, of Lane.

COUNTY TICKETS.

Baker.

Representative, B. S. METCALF.

County Clerk, [illegible] Hall.

Sheriff, [illegible] Powell.

Assessor, [illegible] Hall.

Commissioner, [illegible] Hall.

Surveyor, [illegible] Powell.

Coroner, [illegible] Powell.

Benton.

Representative, [illegible] Gilfrey.

Sheriff, [illegible] Wilson.

County Clerk, [illegible] Avery.

Assessor, [illegible] Wells.

Treasurer, [illegible] Wells.

Commissioner, [illegible] Wells.

Surveyor, [illegible] Wells.

Coroner, [illegible] Wells.

Clackamas.

Senator, Henry Cuthrie. Representatives, S. S. Holbrook, L. F. Burin and [illegible] Crawford.

Sheriff, [illegible] Kelly.

Clerk, [illegible] Caufield.

Assessor, Wm. Holmes.

Treasurer, [illegible] Wilson.

Commissioners, [illegible] Rinearson, Wm. Hill and Randolph Clark.

Surveyor, [illegible] Wilson.

Coroner, [illegible] Wilson.

Coos.

Joint Senator, O. Webster. Representatives, J. B. Gaddis, Clerk, F. Schultz.

Sheriff, [illegible] Simpson.

Commissioners, [illegible] Hall and [illegible] Whiting.

Treasurer, D. Morse, Jr.

Assessor, W. A. Hall.

Supt. of Schools, J. Hacker.

Surveyor, [illegible] Hall.

Coroner, [illegible] Simpson.

Surveyor, F. Lindsey. Joint Representative, M. Riley.

Douglas.

Joint Senator, J. F. Watson. Representatives, D. Bushey, J. F. Cooper and George Riddle.

Sheriff, [illegible] Hall.

Clerk, [illegible] Hall.

Wright.

Treasurer, D. Morse, Jr.

Assessor, W. A. Hall.

Supt. of Schools, J. Hacker.

Commissioners, [illegible] Hall and [illegible] Hall.

Surveyor, F. Lindsey. Joint Representative, M. Riley.

Grant.

Representatives, C. N. Thornton, Samuel Thorn.

Sheriff, William Grey.

Clerk, Wm. Wilson.

Treasurer, [illegible] Hall.

Assessor, [illegible] Hall.

Clerk, Chas. Castle.

School Superintendent, [illegible] Holmes.

Commissioners, David Love and Tierney.

Coroner, Dr. F. T. Wilson.

Lane.

State Senator, W. W. Bristow. Representatives, N. Martin, C. W. Washburn and [illegible] Hall.

Sheriff, William Bratton.

Clerk, [illegible] Ware.

Assessor, [illegible] Ware.

Treasurer, R. F. Henderson.

Linn.

Representatives, M. C. George, M. C. Connaughan, A. E. Ellis, J. R. Smith, B. W. Hedman.

County Judge, S. C. Irvine.

Commissioners, Jas. Hamp, Nathan Bond.

Clerk, Chas. P. Hogue.

Sheriff, [illegible] Brown.

Treasurer, E. B. Purdom.

Assessor, [illegible] Cusick.

School Superintendent, John Fithian.

Surveyor, Cyrus Clingaman.

Coroner, J. R. McClure.

Marion.

Representatives, M. Mallory, T. McF Patton, Wm. Durst, John Downing and Joseph Engle.

Sheriff, L. F. Scott.

Clerk, J. J. Murphy.

Treasurer, J. F. Boyer.

School Supt, P. S. Knight.

Assessor, Thomas Shaw.

Commissioners, Wm. M. Case and Wm. Portis.

Surveyor, L. H. Judd.

Coroner, T. W. Shaw.

Tillamook.

Joint Representative, Samuel Carman. Sheriff, F. A. White.

Clerk, R. J. Renshaw.

Treasurer, Isaac Rinck.

Assessor, George Dean.

School Superintendent, John Tripp.

Surveyor, S. Hardman.

Coroner, W. Smith.

Wasco.

State Senator, Z. F. Moody. Representatives, G. W. Waldron and John Darnagle.

County Judge, Thos. Gordon.

Sheriff, John T. Sparks.

Clerk, Captain L. Curtis.

Treasurer, Geo. Rich.

Commissioners, [illegible] Mead and [illegible].

Lester Isaacs.

Surveyor, [illegible] Crosno.

Coroner, W. Smith.

Assessor, W. P. Watson.

School Supt Tom Cor [illegible]

Republican Platform.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE STATE CONVENTION ASSEMBLED AT PORTLAND, MARCH 2, 1872.

The Union Republican party of Oregon, in Convention, makes its declaration of principles and purposes:

1. To the Constitution of the United States and to all amendments made in pursuance thereof we pledge allegiance as to authority willing obedience, to be full and loyal in letter and spirit, and we deem it our constant support.

2. That the success of the present National Administration in reducing the public debt, in economizing and regulating the administration of every branch of public affairs with economy and efficiency, in framing and improving the civil service, enforcing the laws without fear or favor, protecting the nation's wards with paternal care against the cruel avarice of speculators and fraud, and maintaining friendly relations with all Foreign Powers, has been such as to command the approbation of the great majority of the American people, and justly entitle it to the confidence and commendation of every true Republican.

3. We regard the payment of our national debt, in full compliance with all legal obligations to all our creditors everywhere, and in accordance with the true letter and spirit of its contracting, as no longer a question in issue, but that we may be clearly understood, we announce all forms and degrees of repudiation of that debt, as affirmed by the Democratic party and its sympathizers, as not only national calamities, but positive crimes, and we will never consent to a requital of lack of honor or justice in its complete satisfaction.

4. We admit of no distinctions between citizens, whether of native or foreign birth; and therefore we favor the granting of full amnesty to the people of those States lately in rebellion; and we here pledge the full and effective protection of our civil laws to all persons voluntarily coming to or residing in our land.

5. We favor the encouragement of railroads by the General Government of the United States, and hold that such disposition should be made of the public lands as shall secure the same to actual settlers only, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres.

6. That while we are in favor of a revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imports, sound policy requires an encouragement of those duties on imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country, and we recommend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages; to agriculture remunerative prices; to mechanics and manufacturers adequate reward for the skill, labor and energy employed, and to the Nation commercial prosperity and independence.

7. We believe that peaceful acquisition is the sole true basis and hope of a free government, and shall ever oppose any diversion of, or interference with, the common school funds or lands in this State for any other than their legitimate purpose,